CITY OF LIVINGSTON Water Reclamation Facility Upgrade Funding



February 20th, 2019



Rural Water
2019 INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING
WORKSHOP

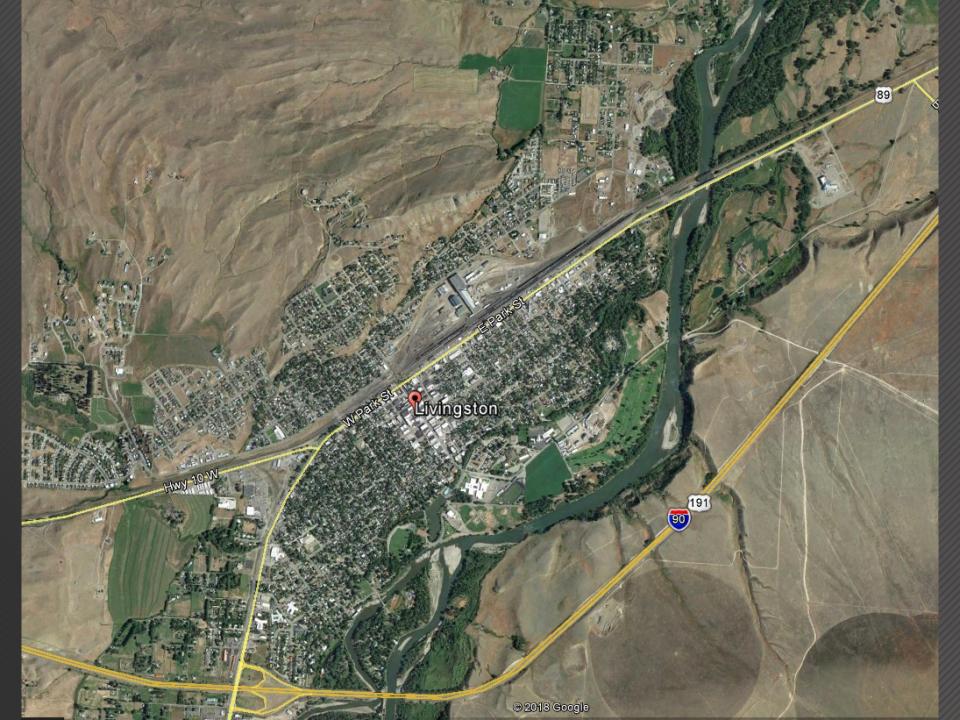


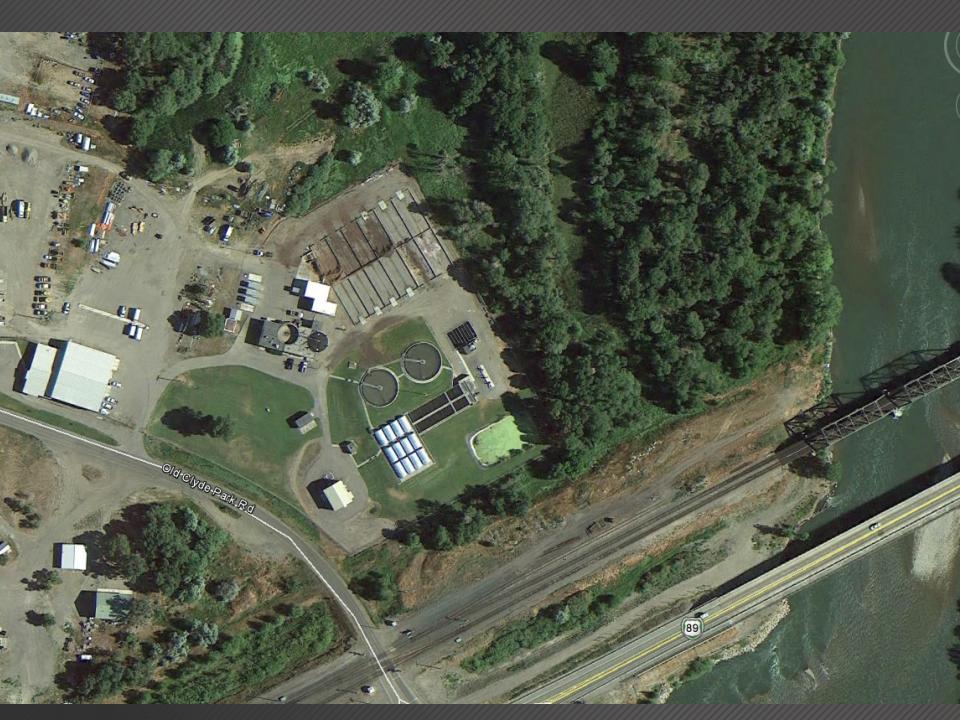


Goals/Agenda

- Overview of Plant and Project Site
- Project Development
- Challenges
- Design
- Construction









ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT





Floodplain Map



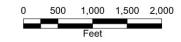








Petroleum Free-Product Plume and Dissolved Tetrachloroethene (PCE) Plume 2014











Existing Treatment Plant

- Coarse Screens
- Eutek HeadCell Grit Removal
- Primary Sedimentation



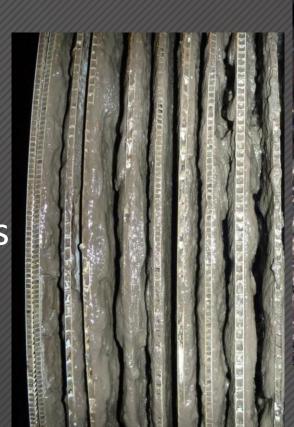
- Rotating Biological Contactors
- Secondary Clarifiers
- UV Disinfection





Project Motivators

- Old, overloaded, failing RBCs
- RBCs...
- Excessive biomass and beggiatoa breaking rotors
- Encroaching
 Ammonia limit









Other Project Motivators









Design Flow Review

Design Population:

- 7,245 (2016 estimate) 11,500 (2035 estimate)
- ~ 50% increase in sizing/design flow

EXISTING		
AVERAGE ANNUAL (AA)	0.78	MGD
MAXIMUM MONTH (MM)	1.49	MGD
PEAK DAY (PD)	1.75	MGD
PEAK HOUR (PH)	2.42	MGD
PEAK INSTANTANEOUS (PI)	2.49	MGD
2035 DESIGN		
AVERAGE ANNUAL (AA)	1.21	MGD
TV EIU IOE TII II OTE (TV I)		
MAXIMUM MONTH (MM)	2.18	MGD
MAXIMUM MONTH (MM)	2.18	MGD
	AVERAGE ANNUAL (AA) MAXIMUM MONTH (MM) PEAK DAY (PD) PEAK HOUR (PH) PEAK INSTANTANEOUS (PI) 2035 DESIGN	AVERAGE ANNUAL (AA) 0.78 MAXIMUM MONTH (MM) 1.49 PEAK DAY (PD) 1.75 PEAK HOUR (PH) 2.42 PEAK INSTANTANEOUS (PI) 2.49





Design Flow Review

Peak Design Flows:

I/I directly correlates to Yellowstone River elevation

Source	Flow	BOD	TKN ¹	TSS
	(mgd)	(lb/day)	(lb/day)	(lb/day)
2014 PER (2000 to 2012 data)	1.80	3,450	455	4,260
2016 PDR (2013 to 2015 data)	2.18	3,580	535	4,441
Percent Increase	21%	4%	18%	4%





Design Flow Review

With RBC rotors breaking, increasing flows and loads, UV disinfection problems and panel bugs, push to bid the project in the winter of 2017 to enable construction in summer of 2017:

1 year funding, permitting and design schedule





Final Effluent Limits

Table 1. Effluent Limitations: Outfall 001						
		Effluent Limitations (1)				
Parameter	Units	Average Monthly Limit	Average Weekly Limit	Daily Maximum Limit		
5-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	30	45			
	lbs/day	lbs/day 450				
	% removal	85				
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	30	45			
	lbs/day	450 751				
	% removal	85				
pH ⁽²⁾	s.u.	6.0 – 9.0				
Escherichia coli bacteria (3)(5)	cfu/100ml	126	252			
Escherichia coli bacteria (4)(5)	cfu/100m1	630	1,260	20 MA		
Total Residual Chlorine	μg/L	74 ⁽⁶⁾		136		
Total Ammonia, as N (7)	mg/L	6.2		12.5		





Key Design Decisions

- Replace Communitor, manual bypass/bar screen and coarse screen with two new coarse screens
- 2. Upgrade access to Grit Processing Equipment
- Reuse effluent for grit and other treatment process needs
- 4. Upgrade Influent Pump Station electrical, HVAC and add a fourth small pump for low flows





Key Design Decisions

- Rehab Primary Clarifiers for use as WAS Holding Basins
- 6. Install two Xylem ICEAS Basins
 - Interlaced Aeration Grids
 - Enable Operations to fight foaming
- 7. Forego equalization after ICEAS, prior to UV Disinfection





Key Design Decisions

- 8. Re-task Chlorine Contact Basin as foundation for new UV Disinfection Facility
- 9. Convert Anaerobic Digesters to Aerobic Digestion with thickened solids (~ 4%)
- 10. Rehabilitate existing Control Building for use as Solids Processing Building
- 11. Procure energy efficiency equipment
- 12. Utilize Peracetic Acid / UV disinfection in interim to avoid temporary disinfection system





Reactors and Control Building (RCB)

Two ICEAS basins tied to the Control Building with the following spaces:

- Blower Room
- Electrical Room
- Standby Generator Room
- Shop Area
- Control Room

- Laboratory
- Mechanical Room
- Office
- Breakroom
- Piping Gallery
- Bathroom/Locker rooms

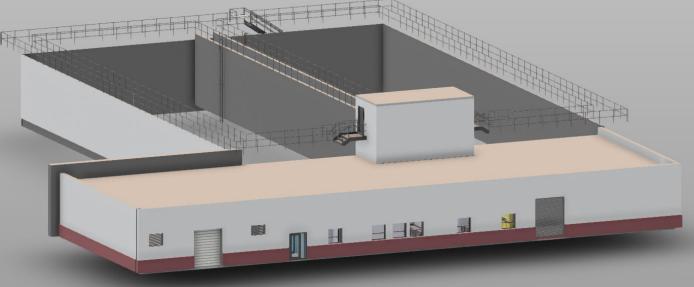
Facility Walkthroughs





Control Building









Joint Effort, Four Agencies:

Funding Procurement: RRGL, TSEP, USDA and SRF

- TSEP: Went from un-ranked in 2014 to 11th out of 34 projects in 2016, retained \$625,000 grant even after legislature cut into TSEP funding
- USDA: \$1.7M grant, ~ \$5M Loan at 1.38% interest
- SRF: remainder of project (\$10.6M) plus \$400K loan forgiveness





Application Process:

- PER serves as primary funding application tool:
 - TSEP application is competitive go above and beyond
 - USDA-RD
 - Online RD Apply
 - PER plus Environmental Checklist, floodplain documentation
 - Letters to Tribes and other stakeholder agencies
 - Public Meeting announce 30 days ahead of time





Challenges

- TSEP: can dictate Award date, long wait between ranking, apparent award, and final authorization
- SRF: requires a Preliminary Engineering Report. In Livingston's case an original PER was amended. SRF has become a little easier to work with on PERs
 - AIS, Davis-Bacon
- USDA brings an additional layer of contract and procurement rules
 - Drove pre-procurement documentation/requirements for SBRs
 - Drove revision of AE2S/City of Livingston Professional Services Agreement
 - Example given: 200-year floodplain design, 500-year floodplain documentation
 - Raises the level of construction oversight and contracting





Benefits

- Excellent experience and insight provided by funding agency representatives
 - Monthly to bi-monthly funding meetings
 - Facilitated proactive planning, identification and removal of approaching hurdles/roadblocks
- Enabled the City of Livingston to implement a fullscale WRF Upgrade rather than a more surgical, partial-scale improvements project





Benefits

 Excellent experience and insight provided by funding agency representatives

Grant Funding Summary:

USDA: \$1,119,659*
DEQ: \$ 400,000
RRGL: \$ 125,000
TSEP: \$ 625,000
TOTAL: \$2,269,659

*Plus \$521,341 of construction contingency, should it be necessary





Lessons Learned

- Present Total Project Costs throughout the project
 - Planning, design, bidding, construction administration
 - Debt service reserve
- Collaborate with the Owner on:
 - Construction cost estimate accuracy with design development
 - Construction / bidding environment
 - Project changes and expectations

Design Hurdles





EJCDC

Engineers Joint Contract Documents Committee

- Provides templates for Engineer-Owner and Construction Contract Documents
- Must be utilized for USDA-RD funded projects
- Familiarity in Montana seems low, despite the fact that these documents serve as the basis of MPWSS

Cost of Pursuing Funding





Engineering Agreements

- Originally scoped \$12,120 of "DEQ, Regulatory and Funding Agency Communications" with the understanding that City staff would lead the funding procurement and that it would be RRGL, TSEP and SRF
- Later requested an additional \$56,000 for leading the effort, including pursuit of USDA-RD funding
 - RD-Apply
 - Environmental Checklist
 - EJCDC Contract Documents
- Public Workshop
- TSEP Legislature Presentation
- Monthly meetings

- Floodplain Mapping
- PER Amendment

LWRF Upgrade DEQ Presentation



47% SRF contingency

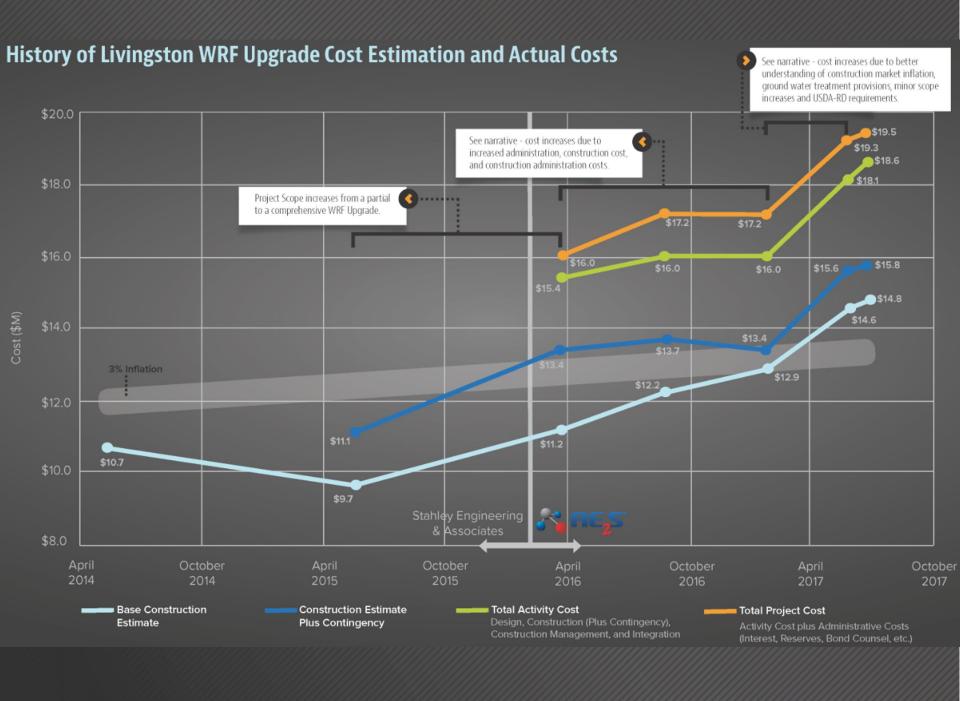


Final Funding Breakdown

Completed By: DNRC Final	City of Livingston - Final							13-Jul-17	
Administrative/ Finance Costs	RRG Grant \$125,000	City Impact Fees \$300,000	TSEP Grant \$625,000	RD Grant \$1,715,000	RD Loan @ 1.375% \$5,000,000	SRF A Loan \$400,000	SRF B Loan @ 2.5% \$6,500,000 30 Year	SRF C Loan @ 2.5% \$4,840,000 22 Year	Total
Personnel Costs				THE STATE SHOW IN THE SECOND STATE OF	or a constitution of the same	A 3 5 5 1 4, 12 7 7 4 4 1 5 5 1 1		2074 - 3.1.6. 1971 - 1772 - 1	
Office Costs									
Professional Services					***************************************				
Legal Costs					***************************************				
Audit Fees									
Travel & Training									
Interm Interest					75,000				75,000
Loan Reserves			-		162,600		309,938	288,262	760,800
Miscellaneous/Payoff			-		-			200,202	700,000
Bond Counsel & Related costs			-		25,000		25,000		50,000
TOTAL ADMIN COSTS:			\$ -		\$ 262,600		\$ 334,938	\$ 288,262	\$ 885,800
ACTIVITY COSTS:	MELLE CHARLE	KWA SEDANI	ETHOLETE SEE		BONTAL COMPANIE	Material		0.72.522222552	
Engineering Design	50,000			-			1,189,231	The state of the s	1,239,231
I&C/SCADA Programming/Integration			-	208,592			_		208,592
DA Construction	75,000	300,000	625,000	730,320	4,337,400	400,000	4,226,881	4,087,471	14,782,072
Construction engineering			-	254,747	400,000	1.55,500	748,950	7,007,471	1,403,697
Contingency			-	521,341	-		140,000	464,267	\$ 985,608
TOTAL ACTIVITY COSTS	\$ 125,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 625,000		\$ 4,737,400	\$ 400,000	\$ 6,165,062	\$ 4,551,738	
TOTAL COSTS	\$ 125,000			\$ 1,715,000				\$ 4,840,000	\$ 18,619,200 \$ 19,505,000

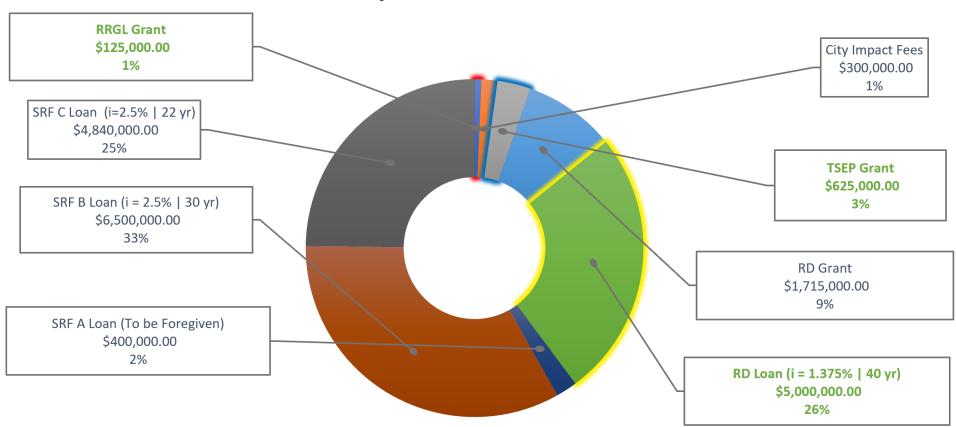
53% RD contingency

- USDA-RD primacy
- Contingency roughly even split between RD Grant and SRF Loan



Total Project by Funding Source

Total Project Cost = \$19,505,000







Lessons Learned

- Present Total Project Costs throughout the project
 - Planning, design, bidding, construction administration
 - Debt service reserve
- Collaborate with the Owner on:
 - Construction cost estimate accuracy with design development
 - Construction / bidding environment
 - Project changes and expectations



Public Works Director

Interim City Manager



Interim City Attorney

Contracted City Engineer

Interim Finance Director





Project Challenges





The Other Constant...



Dan Emter, WRF Superintendent

Project Challenges





Multiple and Varied...

- Compacted Schedule one year from start to bidding was goal
- Affordability high wastewater rates in place
- BNSF Contamination Plume / State Superfund status
 - Seasonally high, contaminated groundwater. Contaminated soils.
 - Forced new construction above grade, to avoid dewatering to the maximum extent possible
 - Drove a delay in the bidding and an additional ~\$250,000 in construction administration costs, over \$500,000 in additional construction costs
- SBR Pre-procurement
- Permit issues during design
- Relocated SBRs and Control Building at 60% Design

Project Challenges





Rehab, Changes

- Construction of new faciliites within operating facility, meet permit, rehab/convert old facilities
- Construction Changes:
 - Premium Efficiency Blower Upgrades
 - UV Building Expansion
 - Dewatering Building HVAC for NFPA Code Compliance
 - Underground Utilities

Groundwater vs. Design

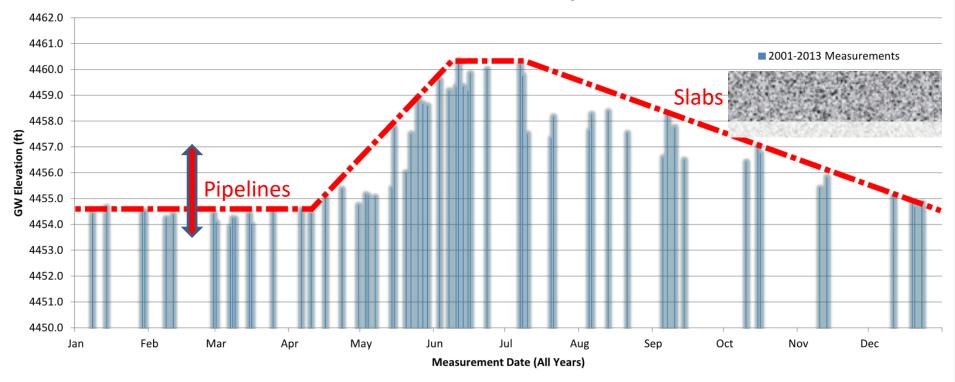




Groundwater, Slabs, Pipe Connections

Graphics show excavation elevations for Pipelines and Building Slabs:

LWRF GW Elevations - Measured in On-Site Sprinkler Well 2001-2013



EJCDC Contract Documents





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Engineers Joint Contract Documents Committee

- Provides templates for Engineer-Owner and Construction Contract Documents
- Must be utilized for USDA-RD funded projects
- Familiarity in Montana seems low, despite the fact that these documents serve as the basis of MPWSS

WRF Setting





Pre-Construction

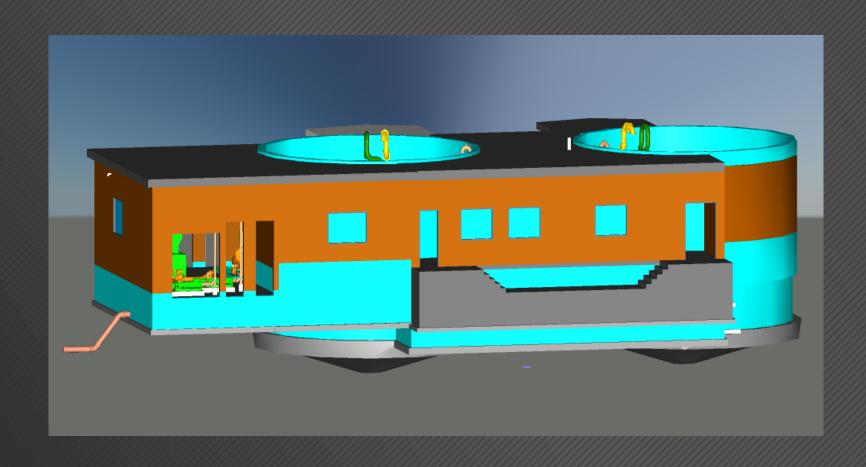


Project Challenges





Rehabilitating Existing Facilities

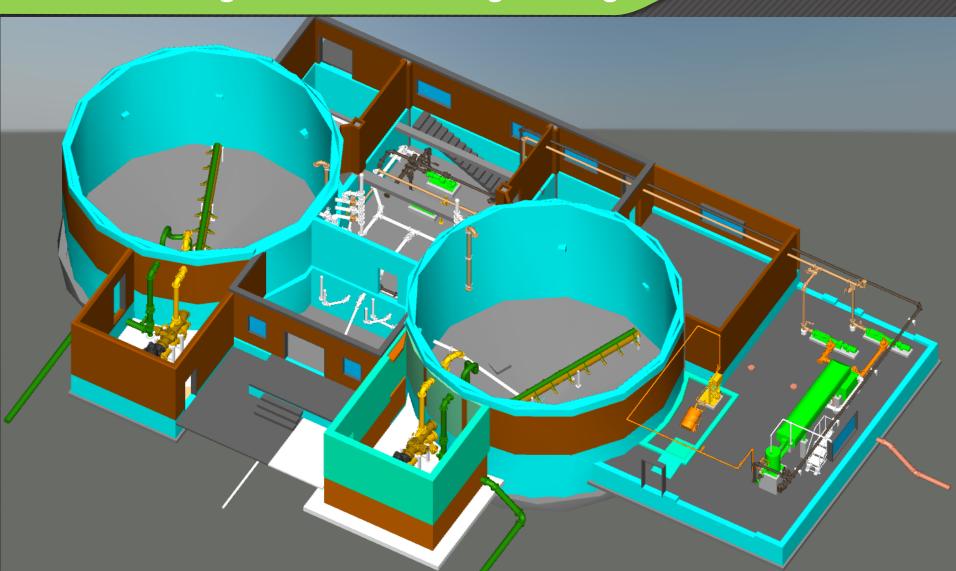


Existing Facility Rehabilitation





Control Building to Solids Processing Building

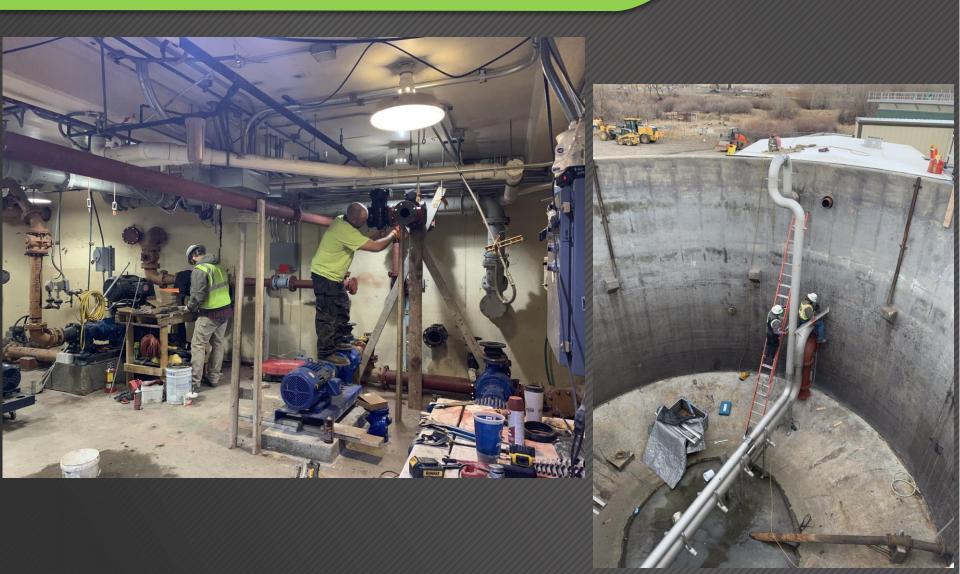


Existing Facility Rehabilitation





Control Building to Solids Processing Building



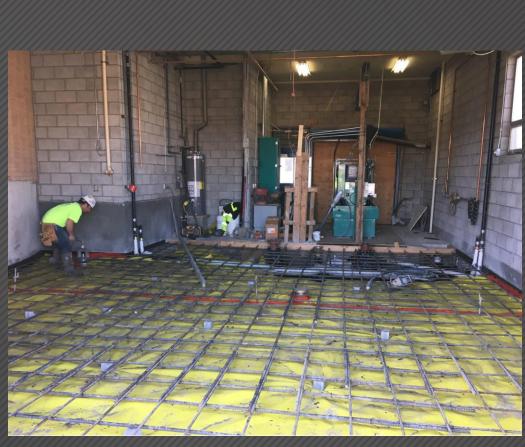
Existing Facility Rehabilitation

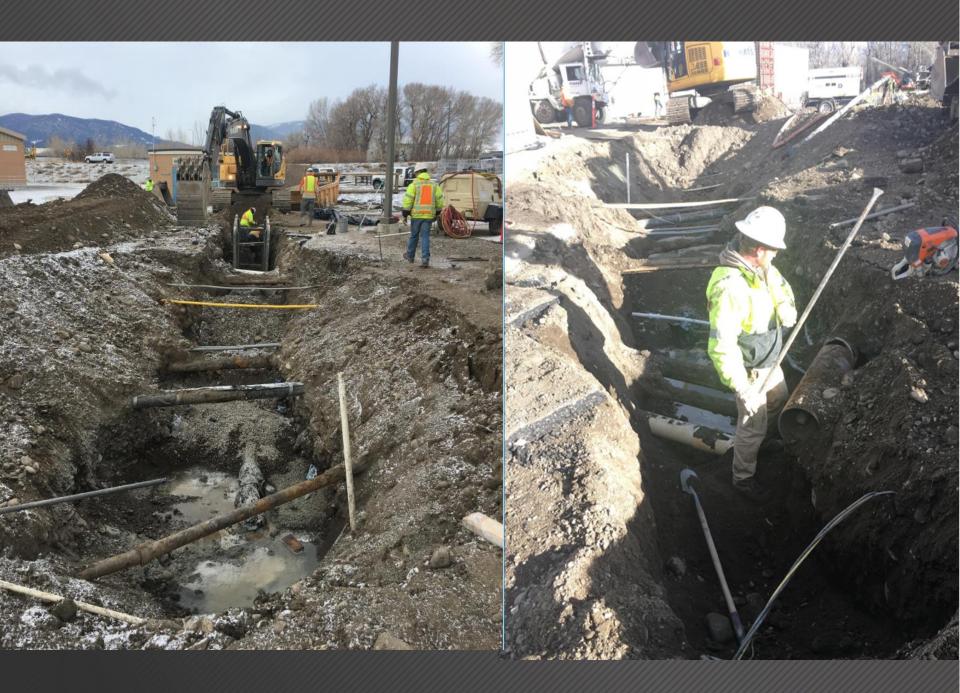




Thickening Room Slab Surprise







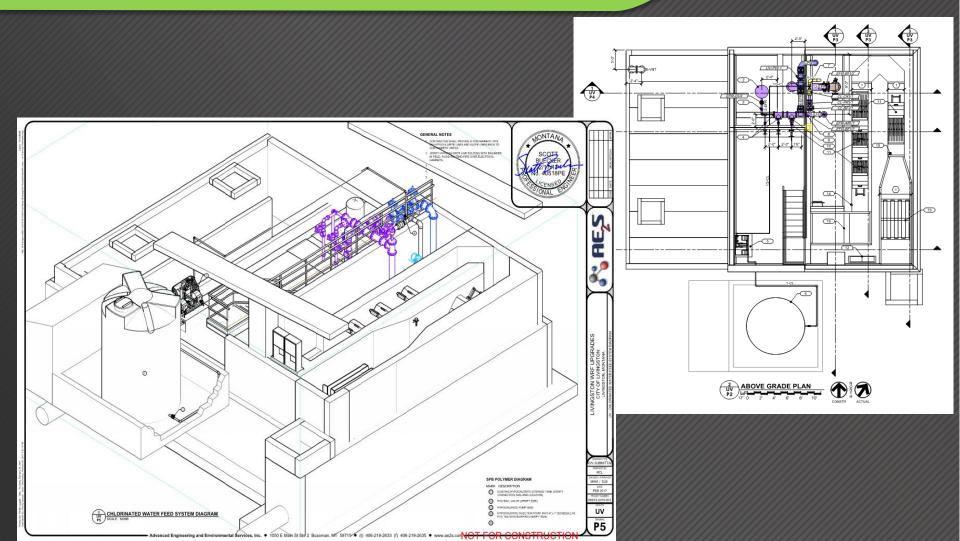


Project Challenges





UV Building over Chlorine Contact









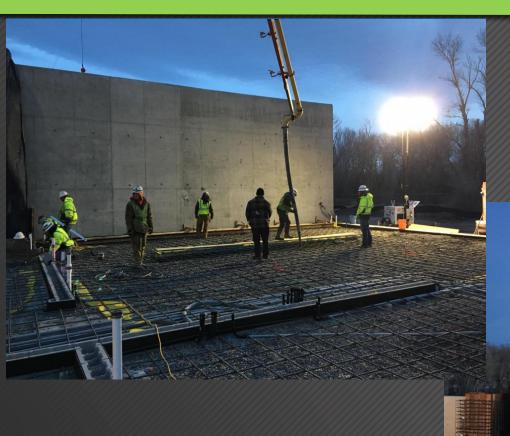


Construction Update





From Pre-Dawn to Dusk...

















QUESTIONS?

